EXCLUSION OF THE CHINESE

The President Signs the Bill Recently Passed by the House and Senate,

And Suggests a Plan for Complete Protection of Chinamen Now En Route; Also, Indemnity for the Rock Springs Riots.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 .- The President sent the following message to Congress to-day:

"I have this day approved House bill No. 11,-336, supplementary to an actentitled: 'An act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese,' approved the 6th day . May, 1882. "It seems to me that some suggestions and recommendations may properly accompany approval of this bill. Its object is to more effectually accomplish by legislation the exclusion from this country of Chinese labor. The experiment of blending the social habits and national idiosyncrasies of the Chinese laboring classes with those of the great body of the people of the United States has been proved by the experience of twenty years, and ever since the Burlingame treaty of 1886, to be in every sense unwise, impolitic and injurious to both nations. With the lapse of time the necessity for its abandonment has grown in force, until those having in charge the government of the respective countries have resolved to modify and sufficiently abrogate all these features of prior conventional arrangements which permitted the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States. In modification of prior conventions, the treaty of Nov. 17, 1880, was concluded, whereby, in the first article thereof, it was agreed that the United States should at will regulate, limit or anspend the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States, but not absolutely prohibit it; and under this article an act of Congress, approved on May 6, 1832 (see Vol. 22, p. 58. Statutes at Large), and amend-ed July 5, 1884 (Vol. 23, p. 115, Statutes at Large), suspended for ten years the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States, and regborers as were at that time in in the United States. It was, however, soon made evident that the mercenary greed of the parties who were trading in the labor of this class of the Chinese population was proving too strong for the just execution of the law, and that the virtual defeat of the object and intent of bota law and treaty was being fraudulently accomplished by false pretense and perjury, contrary to the expressed will of both governments. To such an extent has the successful violation of the treaty and the laws enacted for its execution progressed, that the courts in the Pacific States have been for sometime past overwhelmed by the examination of cases of Chinese laborers who are charged with having entered our ports under fraudulent certificates of return, or who seek to establish by perjury the claim of prior residence. Such demonstration of the inoperative and inefficient condition of the treaty and law has produced deep seated and increasing discontent among the people of the United States, and especially with those resident on the Pacific coast. This has induced me to omit no effort to find an effectual remedy for the evils complained of, and to answer the earnest popular demand for the absolute ex-clusion of Chinese laborers having objects and

"Aided by the presence in this country of able and intelligent diplomatic and counsular officers of the Chinese government and the representations made from time to time by our minister in China under the instructions of the Department of State, the actual condition of public senument and the status of affairs in the United States has been fully known to the government of Chica. The necessity for remedy has been fully appreciated by that government and in August, 1886, our minister at Peking received from the Chinese foreign office a communication announcing that China, of her own accord, proposed to establish a system of strict and absolute probibition of her laborers, under heavy penalties, from coming to the United States and likewise to prohibit the return to the United States of any Chinese laborer who had at any time gone back to China, 'in order' (in the words of the communication) 'that the Chinese laborers may be gradually reduced in number and causes of danger averted and lives preserved.' This view of the Chinese government, so completely in harmony with that of the United States, was, by my direction, speedily formulated in a treaty draft between the two nations embodying the propositions so presented by the Chinese foreign office. The deliberations, frequent oral discussions and correspondence on the general questions that ensued have been fully communicated by me to the Senate at the present session, and as contained in state executive document O, Parts 1 and 2, and Senate executive document No. 272 may be properly referred to as containing a complete history of the transaction. It is thus easy to learn how the joint desires and unequivocal mutual understanding of the two governments were brought into articulated form in the treaty, which, after a mutual exhibition of plenary powers from the respective governments, was signed and concluded by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and China at this capital on March 12, last. Being submitted for the advice and consent of the Senate, its confirmation, on the 7th day of May last, was accompanied by two amendments, which that body engrafted upon it. On the 12th day of the same month the Chinese minister, who was the pisnipotentiary of his government in the negotiation and the conclusion of the treaty. in a note to the Secretary of State, gave his approval of these amendments, 'as they did not elter the terms of the treaty,' and the amendments were at once telegraphed to China. whither the original treaty had previously been sent immediately after its signature on March 12. "On the 13th day of last month I approved

purposes unlike our own and wholly discon-

nected with American citizenship.

Senate bill No. 3304, 'to probibit the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States.' This bill was intended to supplement the treaty, and was approved in the confident anticipation of an early exchange of ratifications of the treaty and its amendments and the proclamation of the same, upon which event the legislation so approved was, by its terms, to take effect. No information of any definite action upon the treaty by the Chinese government was received until the 21st ult., the day the bill which I have just approved was presented to me, when a telegram from our minister at Peking to the Secretary of State announced the refusal of the Chinese government to exchange ratifications of the treaty, unless further discussion should be had with a view to shorten the period stipulated in the treaty for the exclusion of Chinese laborers and to change the conditions agreed on which should entitle any Chinese laborer who might go back to China to return again to the United States. By a note from the charge d'affaires ad interim of China to the Secretary of State, received on the evening of the 25th alt. (a copy of which is herewith transmitted, together with the reply thereto), a third amendment is proposed, whereby the certificate under which any departing Chinese laborer alleging the possession of property in the United States would be enabled to return to this country, should be granted by the Chinese consul instead of the United States collector, as had been provided in the treaty. The obvious and necessary effect of this last proposition would be, practieally, to place the execution of the treaty beyoud the control of the United States. Article l of the treaty, proposed to be so materially altered, had, in the course of the negotiations, been settled in acquiescence with the request of the Chinese plenipotentiary and to his expressed satisfaction in 1886, as appears in the documents beretofore referred to; the Chinese foreign office had formally proposed to our minister strict exclusion of Chinese laborers from the United States without limitation, and had otherwise and more definitely stated that no term whatever for exclusion was necessary, for the reason that China would of itself take steps to prevent its laborers from coming to the United States. In the course of the negotiations that followed, suggestions from the same quarter led to the insertion in behalf of the United States of a term of 'thirty years,' and this term, upon the representations of the Chinese plenipotentiary, was reduced to 'twenty years,' and finally so agreed upon. Article 2 was wholly of Chinese origination, and to that alone owes its presence in the treaty. "And it is here pertinent to remark that every-

where in the United States laws for the collection of debts are equally available to all ereditors, without respect to race, sex, nationality, or place of residence, and, equally with the citizens or subjects of the most favored and with citizens of the States, recovery can be had in any court of justice in the United States by a subject of China, whether of the laboring or any other class. No disability accrues from nonresidence of a plaintiff, whose claim can be enforced in the usual way by him or by his assignee or attorney in our courts of justice. In this respect it cannot be alleged that there exists the slightest discrimination against Chinese subjects, and it is a notable fact that large trading firms and companies and individual meretablished at numerous prints throughout the Union, in whose hands every claim transmitted by an absent Chinaman of a just and lawful nature could be completely enforced.

"The admitted and paramount right and duty of every government to exclude from its borders all elements of foreign population which, for any reason, retard its prosperity or are detrimental to the moral and physical health of its people, must be regarded as a recognized casen of international law and intercourse. China herself has the expressions to which I have referred, led us | erly cares for them the institution can be made confidently to rely upon such action on her part | a wonderful educator."

in co-operation with us as would enfore the exclusion of Chinese laborers from our country. This co-operation has not, however, been accorded us. Thus from the unexpected and disappointing refusal of the Chinese government to confirm the acts of its authorized agent and to carry into effect an international agreement, the main feature of which was voluntarily presented by that government for our acceptance, and which had been the subject of long and careful deliberation, an jemergency has arisen in which the government of the United States is called on to act in self-defense by the exercise of its legislative power. I cannot but regard the expressed demand on the part of China for a re-examination and renewed discussion of the topics so completely covered by mutual treaty stipulations as an indefinite postponement and practical abandonment of the objects we have in view, to which the government of China may justly be considered as pledged.

"The facts and circumstances which I have narrated led me, in the performance of what seems to me to be my official duty, to join the Congress in dealing legislatively with the ques-tion of the exclusion of Chinese laborers, in lieu of further attempts to adjust it by international agreement. But while thus exercising our undoubted rights in the interests of our people and for the general welfare of our country, justice and fairness seem to require that some provision should be made by act or joint resolution under which such Chinese laborers as shall actually have embarked on their return to the United States before the passage of the law this day approved, and are now on their way, may be permitted to land, provided they have duly and lawfully obtained and shall present certificates heretofore issued permitting them to return in accordance with the provisions of existing law. Nor should our recourse to legislative measures exclusion cause us to retire from the offer we have made to indemnify such Chinese subjects as have suffered damage through violence in the remote and comparatively unsettled portions of our country at the hands of lawless men. Therefore, I recommend that, without acknowledging legal hability therefor, but because it was stipulated in the treaty which has failed to take effect, and in a spirit of humanity befitting

the circumstances mentioned. "GROVER CLEVELAND. "EXECUTIVE MANSION, Oct. 1, 1888."

RAZOR AND THE REVOLVER.

our Nation, there be appropriated the sum of

\$276,619.75, payable to the Chinese minister at

this capital on behalf of his government, as full

indemnity for all losses and mjuries sustained

by Chinese subjects in the manner and under

man, Is Badly Wounded.

John Schneider, colored, who came here about four months ago from Milwaukee was found at 7 o'clock last night at the corner of Washington and West streets, lying on the sidewalk, bleeding from several wounds made with a razor. He was taken to the police station in the patrol wagon, where Dr. Hodges attended him. The lower part of his right ear had been cut off and on the right side of his neck was a deep gash six inches across, expos-ing the jugular vein. He was also slightly cut on the lower part of the abdomen. In explaining how he was thus wounded, Schneider said that, returning from Frank Buck's saloon, on West Washington street, he was going to his room at John Barber's, on New York street. Near George Zapf's saloon, on Columbia street, he met Martha Johnson and entered into conversation with her. He had been talking but a few moments, he says, when Rachael Jackson, colored, came out of the house and, stepping up to the Johnson woman, knocked her down. She regained her feet and came at the Jackson woman again, and as she did so, he caught her arms and held her. While he was holding her, Joe Campbell, a barber on Fort Wayne avenue, came up and ordered him to release the woman, at the same time pulling out a razor. Schneider says he released the woman, and started to leave, when Campbell made an effort to detain him. Then Schneider began running, followed by both the Jackson woman and Campbell. The latter overtook him and tried several times to use the razor. When the pursuing woman came up with him she caught Schneider by the arms and helped Campbell throw him down. She then held him while Campbell began slashing him with the razor. He states that his escape from being murdered was owing to some persons in the crowd yelling that Campbell was killing a man and for some one to go for a policeman. Campbell was arrested and brought to the station. He had a deep cut on his head, which, he claims, was made with a stone thrown by Schneider. He denied having had anything to do with the cutting. Schneider afterwards stated that he had thrown a stone at Campbell while he was pursuing him. All the parties concerned will be arrested. Schneider was taken to the City Hospital. He says he acquired his German name by being raised in a family of that name and nationality. For the past week he has been digging trenches for the Trust Company. He is thirty-five years old and unmarried.

A Bates House Servant Shot.

About noon, yesterday, while in the room of the hotel used by servants of his class, Edward Barry, colored, a scrubber at the Bates House, was shot. The ball, a 32-calibre, entered the left side about midway between the hip and shoulder, and ranging to the front passed out on the left side almost opposite where it entered. He was immediately removed to the City Hospital. Barry first said that Charles Easley, a colored waiter, did the shooting, but later on asserted that another waiter, Charles Gast, shot him. A bell boy, who claims to have witnessed the difficulty between Barry and Gast, says they were playing cards for money, and that the quarrel arose over 10 cents which Gast said Barry owed him. Gast could not be found by the police yesterday afternoon, as the matter was not reported to them until an hour or two after the occurrence.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE-JOHNSON & SLAVIN. Johnson & Slavin's Minstrels entertained a very large audience at the Grand last night, with an excellent performance, in which several new features were introduced. Carroll Johnson was in bad voice, the result of a severe cold, and his singing was therefore not up to his usual standard. Bob Slavin in his specialty is simply inimitable, and with the Selbini family of byciclists and acrobats furnishes the features of the performance. The work of the Scibinis is simply marvelous, and the usual minstrel features, dancing and singing, are fairly good. Hughey Doherty, an old-time favoritie, also received a hearty welcome and scored his usual

"MULDOON'S PICNIC" AT THE PARK. The current attraction at the Park is the Humphrey & Crossley Dramatic and Specialty Company, which presented "Muldoon's Picnic" to two large audiences yesterday, and the performance was received with much laughter. It was preceded by the amusing farce, "China vs. Germany." Messrs. Sam Ryan, Harry Gibson, little Byou Carew and others had the principal parts. The specialties and singing of the company made a hit. They will remain all week, afternoon and evening.

Bartley Campbell's best play, "The White Slave," will be at the Grand the latter part of this week and the advance sale will begin today. It will be given a special scenic produc-

"Fashions," the new musical comedy by Gratton Donnelly, author of "Natural Gas." will be seen for the first time here at English's to-night. The company is one of the best engaged in such work. It includes the Irwin Sisters, Flora and May, Hilda Thomas, Ella Jerome, Charles V. Seamon, Charles Jerome and others, who can sing and dance and do various other amusing things. The company played in Detroit last week, and the Free Press of that city, says that the performance is much funnier than that of "Natural Gas." There is a good advance sale.

Looking for a Librarian.

The library committee of the school board has not yet decided upon whom it will recommend orthe position of city librarian. At present the only persons spoken of in connection with the position are Miss Marsee, Albert Yohn and Meredith Nicholson, of the Evening News. On former occasions newspaper men have been spoken of in connection with the position, but none have ever held it. When Mr. Hooper was appointed, Dan. L. Paine, of the News, was a candidate for the position, and A. G. Matthews, now of the Memphis Appeal, was at one time offered the place. chants and traders of that nation are profitably | feel that we should be very careful about making a selection," said a member of the school board yesterday. "There are several things to be considered in connection with the appoint ment. We should select a person who will take an interest in the library and continue in the position for years. The appointee should have a thorough knowledge of books and authors, and should be a person with good executive ability. The library is one of the finest in the West, and in a resident city like Indianapolis should be a great feature. The librarian should not descended from this doctrine, out has, by know the wants of the people, and if he propAFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

The Future of the Big Four. M. E. Ingalls, president of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago road, and of the Chesapeake & Ohio, has been in New York for some time, and in an interview with a reporter of the New York Bulletin regarding the relations of the two companies, he spoke confidently of the prospects of both of the roads under his control, which shortly will be merged into a new through line from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard by the completion of the new Ohio river bridge, upon which satisfactory progress is being made. Mr. Ingalls says that the earnings of the systems are making good gains, and that the report of the Chicago road will show earnings considerably above dividend payments. He is satisfied that the completion of the bridge above mentioned will lead to a considerable increase in the tonpage of both roads. There is room for development in both instances. The advance in the stock of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicaco has been one of the features of the stock market for a month past, and it is said to be based upon the facts above mentioned. Besides these, however, the company is now reaping the benefit of its refunding scheme. In 1886 the new mortgage for \$10,000,000 at 4 per cent. was authorized, the bonds to be issued to retire the 7 per cent. obligations of the company as they mature. This would require \$9,000,000 of the new fours. The remaining \$1,000,000 bonds are reserved for other purposes, especially the purchase of new equipment as needed.

The Situation with the T., St. L. & K. C. President Callaway, of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City road, is in New York in conference with the friends of the property. As to the completion of the road through to St. Louis, Mr. Callaway can say very little of a definite character as yet. Contractor Leland, who is widening the gauge to standard, still says that he will have the work completed this season, though his contract with the company makes the middle of 1889 his time limit. Mr. Callaway himself does not see how the work can be well finished this season; but his road is now doing a through traffic, having made the necessary contracts with the Bee-line for the use of its tracks to St. Louis from the present terminus of its own standard gauge line. Ex-President Quigley is expected to return from Europe soon. The result of his trip abroad is not definitely. known, but it is reported to have been not as entirely successful as expected. The report comes to us indirectly from a reliable authority that Mr. Quigley went abroad to negotiate a block of the company's bonds to pay for the work now being done. Mr. Callaway cannot give particulars as to this, but says that if Mr. Quigley is negotiating bonds be is doing it as the agent of the contractor and not of the com-

Personal, Local and State Notes. The Chesapeake & Ohio road has asked the Indianapolis car-works to bid on 500 box cars to

be delivered by Jan. 1. President Layng, General Manager Beach and other officials of the Bee-line, will start on

their annual inspection trip Oct. 22. A meeting of the presidents and general managers of the roads composing the Union Railway Company has been called for Oct. 10 at noon. The Tere Haute car-works yesterday commenced on a contract to build 500 gondola cars for the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia road.

Geo. Mackay has been appointed agent of the Blue & Canada Southern line at Milwaukee, and A. Walton agent of the same lines at

General Manager Bradbury, of the Lake Erie & Western, has so far recovered from his recent illness that he was at his headquarters most of the day yesterday. The troops of people who are flocking to see

General Harrison are also contributing hand-

somely to the prosperity of the roads in the Central Traffic Association. The Local Freight Agents' Association yesterday at their monthly meeting elected Colonel S. F. Gray chairman of the association vice

J. Q. Van Winkle resigned. The question of wages between the railroad companies centering here and their yardmen and switchmen still hangs fire, but indications are that it will be adjusted agreeably to both

September closes with a very handsome increase in earnings with the Lake Erie & Western road. The aggregate earnings of the last five months of this year bid fair to reach a

The New York & New England road has adopted for its standard passenger engines the same build of the heavy fast express engines now in service on the Indianapolis division of the Pennsylvania lines.

Wm. A. Wiggins has been appointed traveling passenger agent for this immediate district for the Cincinnati Hamilton & Dayton lines. He arrived in the city yesterday and will at once assume the duties of the position.

The round-trip rate to Columbus, O., yesterday was dropped to \$2, and the rate to Pittsburg via the Bee-line round trip to \$4, still the general passenger agents of the two lines claim that the relations between the two roads are of a friendly character.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton company is placing under the coaches and baggage cars which are run in its fast trains a truck which is about one-third heavier than the ordinary truck, and paper wheels. This improvement is to go on as fast as the coaches can be brought into the shop, until all are thus substantially

On Sunday night the Wabash ratiway commence running their vestibule limited express trains from Toledo to St. Louis. They are run as first sections of trains Nos. 42 and 43, and are most magnificently appointed affairs. they consist of a combination, a coach, a chair and two sleeping cars, and run daily. The chair cars are marvels of the kind and among the finest in the country.

V. T. Malott has just closed his fifth year as

vice-president and general manager of the

Union Railway Company. On the evening that he was elected to that position he said, to a reporter of the Journal, that his election meant a new Union Station at Indianapolis. To the question, "How soon?" he answered: "Within the next five years." It would require patience, he said, as there was much preliminary work to do in the way of securing proper legislation. In railroad circles the opinion prevails that before the week closes there will be a general restoration of rates ordered. Calling a halt in these greatest of railroad wars certainly would be a good thing. If the pledge to maintain rates can be kept, the railroads will be able to derive signal advantage from the movement of the 1888 crops, ordinary merchandise, and livestock traffic, not to mention the passenger business. The roads will need all the benefits which can be derived from the next six months' business to repair the damages of the struggle of the last eight months. Hewever, rates are rarely ever fully restored to the level from which the cuts were made, and there is a general belief that so far as passenger business is concerned 2 cents a mile is to be the rate of the future. In 1887 a committee was appointed which has had frequent conferences to bring about the adoption of a uniform classification. but so radically different have been the views of the Eastern and Western members of the committee regarding the matter that they have finally thrown up the job in disgust. It is hardly probable another effort will be made by the railroads in this direction, notwithstanding the desire for a unification of the Eastern and Western classifications. Nothing but legislation will likely force the adoption of such a

THE SCOURGE OF DISEASE.

A Base-Ball Game for the Benefit of Yellow Fever Fund.

The Indianapolis Railroad Clerks' Association, at its last regular meeting, decided to contribute to the relief of the stricken yellow fever sufferers of the South. With this object in view, it was decided to give a base-ball game at Athletic Park on the afternoon of Saturday, Oct. 6, the proceeds to be devoted to this good cause. Since the inception of the idea the members of the association have met with the greatest encouragement, especially by the officers of the various roads centering in the city, who have allowed their clerks a half noliday on the occasion. Besides this the officers have been most liberal in the purchase of tickets, and everything now tends to show that the undertaking will be productive of good results for the cause of the suf-

Death of Jonathan Law. W. L. Taylor, city attorney, received a telegram yesterday from McCling, Fla., a small town south of Jacksonville, to the effect that an uncle, Jonathan Law, had died there of yellow fever. An effort was made to establish communication between Indianapolis and the town. with the hopes of having the body sent here for burial, but it was unsuccessful Mr. Law was formerly a resident of Indianapolis, and was at

one time a member of the Indiana Legislature. Diphtheria Abating. Five new cases of diphtheria were reported to

the city health board yesterday. The late cases

are of a very mild type, and it is thought there will be no further spread of the disease. But few deaths are occuring now.

CULLINGS FROM THE COURTS.

Mrs. March's Alibi Somewhat Weakened by the Prosecution's Testimony. The case against Laura March, charged with obtaining goods from Born & Co. under false pretense, was up before Judge Irvin, of the Criminal Court, again yesterday. The case has developed some very remarkable features. Last week the woman introduced evidence to the effect that she was in Newton county, Iowa, when the goods were received from the firm. Among the witnesses who furnished such testimony was a physician from Iowa, who said he was attending the woman in sickness at that time, and also a woman who claims to be a sister of the accused. Yesterday there was positive evidence that the woman was in Indianapolis on the day the goods were received, and that they were shipped to the Iowa" town where Miss March claimed she was at the time, sick. There is some mystery surrounding the woman and her alibi witnesses, and Judge Irvin is determined to go to the bottom of the case. There are several more witnesses to be examined to-

A Queer Claim for Damages. Mrs. Kate Massonie wants \$5,000 from Mr. Martin Breen because he caused her to fall, as she alleges, over a cradle in her home on the day of the last city election. Mr. Breen was acting in the capacity of a challenger at the polls in his precinct, and on entering Mrs. Massonie's house for the purpose of hanging up his overcoat, he stumbled and fell in the hallway. In getting out of his way Mrs. Massonie fell over the cradle. The cause is on trial before a jury in Judge Howe's room, Superior Court.

Grand Jury in Session. The county grand jury convened yesterday morning for a ten days' session. The most important work before it is the investigation of the charge of murder against Albert Eaton, arrested for the killing of Thomas Conaughton. All those who pretend to know anything about this case have been summoned, and the inquiry will likely begin to-day.

George Stahl Released.

George Stahl, arrested Saturday charged with embezzlement, was discharged by the Mayor yesterday morning. The evidence showed that Stahl had received \$10 from a customer, and he sent an employe out to get the money changed. The man did not return, and the customer undertook to hold Mr. Stahl responsible.

A Case Postponed. The trial of Thomas M. Gruelle, and others connected with the Labor Signal, for criminal libel, has been postponed by Justice Alford The postponement was made necessary because Mr. Spaan, attorney for the defendants, is engaged in the trial of a Superior Court case.

The Court Record. SUPREME COURT.

Hon, Wm. E. Niblack, C. J. 13452. Oscar L. Meisler vs. Hannah W. Harris et al. Marion S. C. Affirmed. Howk, J. -When the court, in its special finding, does not find that there was any fraud or fraudulent intent in a conveyance to a wife to defraud creditors of the husband, the plaintiff in a suit to have the conveyance set aside is not entitled to judgment.

14520. Charles Myers vs. State. Morgan C. C. Reversed. Zollars, J .- When one indicted. being poor and ignorant, protesting his innocence, is induced by an officer to enter a plea of guilty, upon the assurance of a comparatively light sentence, as agreed to by the prosecutor. and thereupon the court passes a much larger sentence than the one upon which the inducement is made, such defendant may, upon a proper showing, have such judgment set aside, and it is error for the court to refuse to entertain to such a motion.

13237. The Jenney Electric-light and Power Company vs. William Murphy. Allen S. C. Reversed. Mitchell, J.-Where an employe is injured by a fail from a defective twelve-foot ladder, the condition of which was equally known both to the employer and employe, and which both supposed could be used without danger, the employer is not liable.

13319. Hiram Lindley et al. vs. State ex rel. Hisam E. Wells, administrator. Orange C. C. Affirmed. Elliott, J.-An administrator loaning trust funds to an insolvent principal and sureties, is liable on his bond for principal and

SUPERIOR COURT. Room 1-Hon. N. B. Taylor, Judge. John South vs. American Horse-owners' Association; contract. Dismissed by plaintiff. Laura Loveing vs. Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company; damages. Dismissed by

Room 2-Hon. D. W. Howe, Judge. Kate Massonne vs. Martin Breen; damages. On trial by jury. New Suits Filed. Mary F. Kregrice vs. Charles A. Kregrice;

complaint for divorce. Allegation, cruel treatment and abandonment. Edward Cornelius et al. vs. Geo. C. Kinnaman; complaint on account. Demand, \$500. CRIMINAL COURT. flon. William Irvin, Judge.

State vs. Laura March; grand larceny and A Good Temperance Paper.

The Temperance Evangelist does not favor the third-party movement. It is courageous in saying so and wants prohibition only through nonpartisan action. It plainly states that there are many more Prohibitionists outside of the third party than in it, and its editor proposes to give them a paper that they can read without seeing themselves denounced because they do not act with or support that party.

Real Estate Transfers.

a Instruments filed for record in the recorder's office of Marion county, Indiana, for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 P. M., Oct. 1, 1888, as furnished by Elliott & Butler, abstracters of titles, Room 23, Ætna Building:

Franklin K. Raymond to Joseph L. Fisher, lot 67 in Julian et al.'s Spring Garden addition. Wm. B. West to Hiram Poffinbarger, lot \$250.00 16 in Harding Howard's heirs' addition lin, lot 16 in Alvord & Co.'s subdivision of Butler & Fletcher's addition David Parry to Chauncey R. Watson, lots 21 and 22 in square 1 in the North Park addition..... 1,260.00 Comfort S. Glenn to Kate C. Broden, lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in Comfort S. Gleun's subdivision of Brooks's addition 1,250.00 Christine Claffey to Mary Patten, part of lot 20 in block 3 in Hubbard et al.'s southeast addition 1,500.00

Caroline L. Leonard to Mary M. Ribble, lot 3 in block 5 in Barth's heirs' addi-400.00 tion Joseph W. Cunningham to Charles F. Moller, part of west half northeast quarter southwest quarter and part of east half northeast quarter southwest quarter section 36, township 15, range 4 east 2,400.00 Samuel Robinson to John F. Robinson part of north half east half north half southeast quarter northeast quarter section 17, township 15 north, range 4 east Philomena Potter to Wm. C. Adams, lot 2 in Oliver's subdivision of Fletcher's

13 and 14 in his first addition to the town of Wellington.....

Conveyances, 11: consideration......\$12,260.00

OH! MY HEAD. The pain from Neuralgia and its

companion disease Rheumatism is excruciating. Thousands who could be quickly cured are needlessly suffering. Ath-lo-pho-ros will do for others what it did for the following parties:

Williamsport, Ind., Oct. 8, 1887.

Having been afflicted with neuralgia for the past four years, and trying almost everything, but in vain, I finally heard of Athlophoros. After taking one bottle I found it to be helping me, and after taking four bottles of Athlophoros and one of Pills, I found that I was entirely well. I think the medicine is positively a sure cure. cine is positively a sure cure. CHAUNCEY B. REDDICK.

Mt. Carmel, Ill., Dec. 26, 1887.

I have used Athlophoros in my family and find it to be the greatest medicine for neuralgia in existence and having had its fangs fastened upon me for the past 30 years I know whereof I speak.

Mrs. Julia Chilton. Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture. " Moorish Maiden." THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N. Y.

YOUNG MEN If you want to know what you ought to know send for special Circustration and permanent cure for Nervous Debility, Weakness, &c., Price \$1 per box.

WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, 163 William Street, N. Xe-

Next to having wise friends in plenty, and fortune to make them doubly yours for use as well as enjoyment, come good

reading and pictures. The Ladies' Home Journal and Practical Housekeeper is just that; and about threequarters of a million families know it. So shall you.

You shall have the rest of the year for ten cents, September included-why? Because we want your half-dollar for next year.

Send it in silver or stamps. The October number is on the news-stands-six cents.

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia.

THE New Fruit Cure (Fruit of the Papah.)

HEADACHE DUE TO INDIGESTION. It is now a matter of history that science has pro-duced from the South American Papah fruit a new and remarkable digestive drug called Papoid, now conveniently prepared for use in the form of Papoid Tablets.

PAIN AND DISTRESS AFTER EATING AND

and Scientific Journals

What

Chambers' Encyclopædia.—"Papah, a tropical tree, bears fruit the shape of a small melon, the juice of which has the singular property of rendering the toughest meat tender."

The Popular Science Monthly, Feb. 1888, refers to the digestive properties of the new drug. properties of the new drug.
The St. Louis Medical Brief. June 1st, 1888, reports six cases of chronic dyspepsia cured by Papoid Tablets where all other remedies had failed.

The British Medical Journal, London, recently reported eleven cases of the same nature cured.

The Philadelphia Medical Register.—" Headache cured in five minutes." Many other Medical Journals recommend

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